FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1837. [NO. 1050.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
aid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
tinued till forbid, and charged accord

the Editor must be post paid.

AGONS for Sale.
bscribers have one Wagon on Elliptic
rs, suitable for a Family. Also, two
s, which will be sold cheap for Cash.
PECK & DEMING.
ille, July 10th, 1837. 49 3w

For Rent,
ORE formerly occupied as a Drug
by Dr James H. Dickson, Hay street,
e Lafayette Hotel. Possession given
August next. Inquire of
H. ERAMBERT.
1837. 49 3w

Dissolution.
artnership heretofore existing in this
nder the firm of G. W. RAGLAND
his day dissolved by mutual consent.
est all persons indebted to them to
diate payment, and all having claims
firm, to present them for settlement.
of all claims will be attended to by
boteau, or either of the partners.
G. W. RAGLAND,
M. N. LEARY.
1837. 49 4w

For Sale,
legant DWELLING HOUSE, with all
cessary Out-Houses, on Haymount, for-
pied by Mr. Henry Horn, and at pre-
. P Pearce, will be sold at private sale,
r soon, otherwise it will be sold at Auc-
ich due notice will be given.
N. McKINNON, Assignee.
lle, July 12, 1837. 49 2w.

ocket Book Lost.
bscriber lost, in the streets of Fayette-
supposed between the Market-House
afayette Hotel, on the 4th of July, a
et WALLET, containing between $30
North Carolina Bank Notes, principally
the Bank of the State. Also, 2 Notes
e given by W. M. Peabody, of Geor-
25, payable on demand; the other by
ewart of Robeson County, dated 7th
, for $59 75, with a credit of $5 on the
ng interest from 3d March. There was
Breast Pin in the Pocket Book; with
pts and other papers. All persons are cau-
nst trading for the above Notes, and the
reof against paying them to any person
self or my order. A liberal reward will
r the restoration of the contents, or any
reof. Apply at the Observer office.
NORMAN SHAW.
County, July 8, 1837. 49 3tp.

Committed.
up and committed to the Jail of Cum-
l County, on the 30th ult, a negro man
D, the property of Gen. Dudley; he is
nches high, foreteeth decayed, and a-
ars old. Ned was hired to a Mr. Coop-
s a Contract on the Wilmington Rail
e owner is notified to come forward,
perty, pay charges and take him away,
he will be dealt with as the law directs.
FRED. MOORE, Jailer.
1837. 49 tf.

dy for Hard Times.
oprietor of the Juliame Manufacturing
any, in anticipation of the present pres-
t a heavy expense, erected an Estab-
r the manufactory of *TOBACCO.* It
in the best Tobacco growing section of
y, and he hopes to be able to put up
esirable Luxury in a manner and style
public confidence. Having added to
shment the most durable and conve-
es, the Company is prepared to carry
reasonable extent As the undersign-
ged in Mercantile operations, he will, at
eceive in exchange for Tobacco, any
on to the country; so that persons liv-
East, South or West, who have Teams
d of the road, may, at any time, ex-
r surplus trade upon liberal terms for
Groceries are most desirable, but no-
e refused which is commonly kept for
t is by way of exchange, that the un-
proposes partially to remedy the exist-
of Money. In view of the increase of
ch has been applied to this branch of
ndustry, the undersigned has no hope
ion beyond the merit of his work. He
re discarded all *Tampering*, with a
fume or sweeten good Tobacco, and
hole chance of success upon the pru-
ion and faithful management of the ar-
establishment is provided with Teams,
iver Loads of Tobacco to *order*, at any
distance, and will deliver quantities of
and Pounds, or upwards, any where in
States.
s may be directed to the undersigned
Post Office, Granville County, North

DAVID J. YOUNG, *Proprietor.*
Store, Granville Co., } 47-6w.
June 7, 1837. }

Private Sale.
nd elegant **BAROUCHE** and Har
rass mounted, original cost $675, will
for cash. Apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
1837. 46tf.

ng Lady's Friend.
supply of this popular work just re-
Also, Three Experiments of Living,
uel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Liv-
without Living; the Pickwick Club;
rier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries;
Botany.
Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Cri-
ings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
E. J. HALE.
1837. 46tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
INTMENT,
cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and
Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old
Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swell-
nflammations, Scalds and Burns, Wo
Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains,
Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles,
l diseases generally.
per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
1837. 44tf.

$25 REWARD,
WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.
A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
July 5, 1837. 48-f.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING SCHOOL,
AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.
THE buildings occupied by this Institution were recently erected by the Count of Survilliers, they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his Mansion, and are, in fact, a part of his splendid Estate. In preparing them for the reception of Young Ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort.
The branches taught, are:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Botany, Sewing, Drawing, Music and Dancing.
The pupils attend during the Autumn and Winter, a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
The distinctive features of this Institution consist in its being essentially a French School. All branches being taught, as soon as practicable, through the medium of that language.
The Summer Session will begin on the 17th April next.

REFERENCES.
Bordentown.—Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, Lucien Murat, Esq.; Ed. Dubarry, M. D.; Rev. John C. Harrison; John L. McKnight, Esq.; William Cook, Esq.
Burlington.—Right Rev. Geo. W. Doane; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq.; Hon. Garret D Wall; John T. Newton, U. S. Navy.
Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Chas. Williams, D. D.
Philadelphia.—Hon. John Sergeant; C. J. Ingersoll, Esq.; Peter S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D.; Prof. Walton R. Johnson; Geo. McClellan, M. D.; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq; Jos. P. Engles, Esq.; Wm. Fry, Esq.; Charles Picot, Esq.
Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.
New Orleans, Lou.—Achille Murat, Esq.
Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Joseph R. Fry, Esq.
Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.
For terms, &c. application may be made, either personally, or by mail, to the Subscriber.
A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.
July 5. 48-6t

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to the last Will of John McAlister, dec'd, late of Cumberland County, will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasboro', on Thursday the 10th day of August next, the **LAND** belonging to the Estate of said deceased, viz:
290 acres on Cape Fear river, including the Mansion House, near Averasborough.
330 acres, Piney Land, joining the first, on the East.
220 acres, Piney Land, joining the second, known as the Pritchet Place.
160 acres, on Stoney Run, known as the Stancil Land.
200 acres, on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera.
406 acres, on both sides Lower Little river, joining John C. Williams, and known as the Phillips' Place.
A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
Beside the advantage of healthy situations, the Land is generally well timbered. Those wishing to engage in the Timber or Turpentine business, would do well to examine the premises. Such as may wish to view the Lands, can have an opportunity of doing so, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Hector Stewart, Esq, near Averasborough. The 406 acres on Lower Little river, can be seen by applying to John C. Williams, Esq.
DUSHEE SHAW, Ex'r.
July 3, 1837. 48 *ts.*
The Wilmington Advertiser will publish the above till day of sale.

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Negro Boy named CHARLES, about 16 years of age. He was purchased in Baltimore, and will probably try to get back, he is dark complectioned, a very peaceable boy, and tells plausible stories, had on when he left, a white straw Hat, dark Pantaloons, and a round about Jacket, (his hair was cut from ear to ear, similar to an inch ribbon tied round his head.) Any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any Jail in this State, shall have the above reward, or fifteen dollars if taken out of the State.
HIRAM ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1837. 48-tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

Notice.
THE connection in business under the firm of J. G. & J. H. COOK, expires on the 10th inst. by its limitation.
They have now on hand and offer for sale at cost for Cash, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, MACKEREL, BEEF, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, TOBACCO, together with a tolerable assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALSO, A WAGON AND TEAM.
All remaining on hand 1st August, will be sold at auction. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. After 10th inst. the business will be closed by Jas G. Cook.
Any person having claims against the concern, will please present them for payment, and all those indebted to the concern either by note or account must settle them by 1st August.
JAS. G. COOK.
JNO. H. COOK.
July 3, 1837. 48-1A.

Look at this! $40,000!!
NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
DRAWN NUMBERS IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 12.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
42 20 43 72 12 50 13 21 59 36 19
CLASS No. 13, for 1837,
To be drawn at ROCKINGHAM, Richmond Co., N. C. on Thursday, 20th July, 1837.
66 No. Lottery,—10 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

40 Prizes of	1,000	is	40,000
40 Prizes of	400	is	16,000
40 Prizes of	200	is	8,000
56 Prizes of	100	is	5,600
56 Prizes of	50	is	2,800
56 Prizes of	30	is	1,680
56 Prizes of	20	is	1,120
2296 Prizes of	10	is	22,960
15400 Prizes of	5	is	77,000
18040 Prizes amounting to			$175,160

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25, at
H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
June 27, 1837. 47td
N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

ROCKINGHAM
MINERAL SPRINGS,
(Frequently called Leonax Castle,)
SITUATED in Rockingham County, North Carolina, directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's, Stage Line, from Washington City to Milledgeville, Geo.; a high, handsome, healthy, and pleasant situation; the water (analyzed by Professor Olmstead,) impregnated with Sulphur, Carbon of Iron, and Magnesia, a solution of excellent MINERAL water; operating as a Cathartic, Diuretic, &c., strengthening and organizing the powers of digestion, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c., excellent in Liver affections, Dyspepsia, Debility, Eruptions, &c.; invigorating the whole system. It is confidently believed that medical intelligence, if consulted, would recommend this water. The bathing establishment will be in good order.
The Proprietor is thankful, and under obligations to those that have patronized him, and informs visiters to the Springs, stage passengers, travellers, &c., that he will furnish good accommodations, during the approaching summer season; and he flatters himself that he has given general satisfaction to his friends and acquaintances heretofore.
JNO. J. WRIGHT.
June 1, 1837. 47-4t.

THE SWEET SPRINGS.
THESE Springs, so long and so advantageously known to the public, having passed into the hands of the Proprietor, are now in complete repair for the reception of visiters. The old buildings have all been refitted in a neat and comfortable manner, and other extensive improvements are being put up. The Baths have been entirely rebuilt, with two large and commodious dressing rooms, which will contribute greatly to the comfort and convenience of those who delight in so luxurious an indulgence. The Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to say any thing of their medical qualities, as the test of sixty years experience has placed them beyond the reach of cavil—and, therefore, will only mention those diseases in which their virtues have been most conspicuous. They have been found highly beneficial in all inflammatory diseases of the murous membrane, lining the stomach, and alimentary canal vs. dyspepsia, acute and chronic diarrhœ, &c. In incipient heptatis, and in all affections of the kidneys, their virtues are proverbial. In those diseases of debility, arising from irregularity, deficiency or obstruction of the uterine system, they stand unrivalled. Much having been said to the detriment of their highly stimulant properties, the Proprietor deems it advisable to adduce one of the cases which came under the observation of hundreds last summer, and which will entirely refute any such objection. A distinguished citizen of Virginia having had a severe stroke of paralysis, by which he lost the entire use of one half of his body, and having visited these Springs for 30 years, determined to try their efficacy in his case. He was brought to the place upon a litter, and, after the internal use of the waters a few days, was placed in the Bath, and after two months further use, he regained the power of volition, and left the Springs able to walk without assistance.
They are situated in Monroe County, 17 miles South East of the White Sulphur, and may be reached in three days from Richmond, via Lynchburg.
JOHN B. LEWIS, Proprietor.
June 23, 1837. 47-4w.

$25 Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber at Bennettsville, about the 15th of May last, a *bald faced* CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, aged about five years—about fifteen hands high.
The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to me at Bennettsville, or will be handsomely rewarded if they tell me where he is, so that I get him again.
E. J. COSNAHAN.
Bennettsville, 14th June, 1837. 46-6t.

Umbrella Lost.
A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 19th of May, my Boy SHADRACK, by profession a Trainer of horses and a Groom, he is a bright Mulatto, of a slender form, and about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, he is well known about Raleigh and Halifax, N. C, having formerly belonged to Gov. Burton, and will probably make his way there.
I will give FIFTY dollars for his apprehension and delivery in some Jail, so that I can get him. I will also thank, and compensate any gentleman who will give any information concerning him, and they will please address Doctor William R. Holt, Lexington, N. C., or myself at Lodi, Abbeville District, South Carolina.
WILLIAM EDDINS.
May 25, 1837. 45 6w.

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of North Carolina.
200 Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:
Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.
Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.
CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*
G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet collar. 44-tf.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.
Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board,
E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.
A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.
A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.
July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.
Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The prodigious scale on which the Florida war has been waged, is well hit off in the following letter from St. Augustine, the writer of which, however, appears to be altogether in earnest in his estimate of the effects of the capture of one negro and one Indian:

FROM FLORIDA—ANOTHER NIGGER!!!
Extract of a letter to the Charleston Mer. dated
"ST. AUGUSTINE, JULY 8.

"*Dear Sir:* Major Gen. Jesup and suite arrived in this city on Thursday last, and have taken lodgings at the 'Florida House.' His stay here, I understand will be short. It is contemplated to establish a post at the mouth of Moultrie Creek, about five miles south of this city, and by means of *videttes* to keep up a constant communication by way of Thompson's and Weedman's to Picolata: this will afford complete protection to the remaining plantations South and East of the St. Johns River. Two companies of foot are to be raised for local protection in this city, and a horse company will be mustered into the service for the protection of the Mandarin Settlement. There are at present in this city about nine companies of Dragoons and Artillery, they have something like 200 men on the sick list, unfit for duty. The men generally look worn out, and unfit for service.

Gen. Jesup went up to Volusia on Wednesday last, and examined several sites, with a view to establish a post in a healthy position on the St. Johns River. I understand he contemplates to establish a post at Silver Spring, on Lake George, about 25 miles North of Volusia.

It is reported that A STRANGE NEGRO! was seen on Sunday last on Anastasia Island.

The THREE *Indians!!* who were taken by Capt. Hanson's Company, say that *Micanopy* has not been stabbed as reported; he is at the hunting ground of *Ahepopka*. At Fort Foster, near Tampa, a capture was made, which is considered an important one, it is that of AN INDIAN!! named *Bowlegs*, a brother of *Aligator*.

The captured *Bowlegs* reports that the Indians left their camp in consequence of the prevalence of the Measles at Tampa, and that about twenty of them died before they left it.

The opinion is still expressed, that the Indians will commit no murder or depredations, at least for the present, and as a proof, it is stated, that single expresses still continue to ride through to Tampa unmolested.

Wright, a U. S. soldier, who has been convicted of murder, will be hung in this City, on Monday next, 10th inst.

One of the Indian ponies, captured by Captain Hanson, proved to be the one rode by Mr. Joseph Long, the day previous to his murder, at Mr. Dupont's house, in May, 1836. Two of the captured Indians are recognized as belonging to Phillip's tribe; the third is supposed to be a Creek.

An idle fellow the other day complained bitterly of his hard lot, and said that he was born on the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been *behind hand*. He believed it would have been a hundred dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all.

NOT BAD.—*Perpetual Motion.*—Humbug. We have made the important discovery! Hand us down to posterity!—Give us hte premiums. We have discovered the perpetual motion. It is *Humbug*.
N. Y. Transcript.

Particular Providence.—For my own part I fully enter into the sentiment of an ancient writer, that it would not be worth while to live in a world that was not governed by a Providence. Nothing is so tranquillizing and consolatory, amid the shiftings and fluctuations, and uncertainties of an inconstant world, as the firm belief that my family and myself are wholly dependent on the sleepless and unremitting care of my reconciled God and father, that he views with indifference which can affect us either with good or with ill, that very drop in the ocean of means is in his hand and at his disposal, and that he is making all things work together for our good. His eye is upon every hour of my existence—his spirit intimately present to every thought of my heart. His hand impresses a direction upon every footstep of my going. Every breath I inhale is drawn in by an energy which God deals out to me. This body which, upon the slightest derangement, would become the prey of death or of woful sufferings, is now at ease, because He is at this moment warding off a thousand dangers, and upholding the thousand movements of its complex and delicate machinery. His presiding influence keeps me through the whole current of my restless and ever-changing history. When I walk by the way he is along with me. When I enter into company, amid all my forgetfulness of him, he never forgets me. In the silent watches of the night, when my eyelids have closed, and my spirits have sunk into unconsciousness, the observant eye of Him who never slumbers is upon me; I cannot fly from his presence. Go where I will, He attends me and cares for me.—And the same Being who is now at work in the remotest dominion of Nature and Providence, is always at my right hand to eke out every moment of being, and to uphold me in the exercise of all my feelings and of my faculties.—*Original Memorial.*

Romantic Escape from Prison.—Yesterday a Frenchman, confined in the debtors' prison, effected his escape, through the ingenious connivance of his wife and sister. About five o'clock in the afternoon they were admitted to the prison, as usual, the sister having a large basket on her arm, supposed to contain female attire. Shortly afterwards the prisoner was supposed to go up to his room, when the two others departed. Sometime after their departure, the keeper, to his astonishment, discovered that the debtor had escaped, by disguising himself in the female attire brought in the basket, *a la* Sir Robert Wilson, at the time of the French revolution. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension.—*N. Y. Times.*

SMALL MATTERS.
"Dulce est desipere in loco."

Promising Youth.—Ma—I'm next to the head. You don't say so, Billy? How many are there in your class, my boy?
I and Sol Dean.

Scene in the Woods.—"Heh! Jim, what you creeping so softly after dat squirrel for, when your gun got no lock on 'm?" "Hush! hush! squirrel dont know dat, you nigger."

Dialogue.—Where's the harrow, Jim? With the hoe. Where's the hoe? With the harrow. Where are they both? Both together, Sir.

A Hot Berth.—The Baltimore Sun has this advertisement: "wanted, three steady men to carry the Sun."

A foreign medical writer, possessing unusual *candor*, has lately asserted that "physic is the art of amusing the patient, while nature cures the disease."

The old firm.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in talking of steel pens says—"The only pens fit for writing, are those manufactured by Messrs. Goose, Gander & Co."

A lady asked a Minister if she might pay attention to dress and fashion without being proud. "Madam," replied the minister, "whenever you see the tail of a fox out of a hole, you may be sure the fox is there also.

Definition of Babies.—Noisy lactiverous animalculæ much desired by those who never had any.
New Monthly Magazine.

Bank of England.—The following paragraphs will answer inquiries often made.
Journal of Commerce.

The Dead Weight.—In the year 1823 the Bank engaged to advance the Government the sum of £13,087,419, and to receive in lieu of this sum £585,740 per annum, to continue for the term of forty-four years, and then cease. This charge is commonly called "the dead weight."

Payment of Small Notes, and first issue of Sovereigns, 1821.—The bank commenced paying off their notes under $5, in gold. The Directors had procured an act of Parliament authorizing them to do so from the first day of May. The gold coins issued by the bank were not guineas, but sovereigns of the value of twenty shillings, which were now first coined. In the year 1822, an act passed authorizing the country banks to continue to issue notes under £5 until the expiration of the charter in 1833. In consequence of ceasing to issue notes under £5, the bank was able to discharge a large number of its clerks.
The total number of persons employed by the bank in the year 1832 was as follows:
820 clerks and porters.
38 printers and engravers.
82 clerks and porters at the branches.
940 total—average salary, £225 each.
In the years 1824 and 1825, no less than 624 Joint Stock Companies were formed in Great Britain, with an aggregate capital of £732,173,100. Only about £20,000,000, however, were actually paid in.

Declining Responsibility.—We find the following extract in a very strange place. Our readers will scarcely credit that it is in the prospectus of the Congressional *Globe* (see our advertising columns) to be issued from the office of the Presidential organ, so omnivorous of responsibility—which the old Hero quaffed like "syllabubs in cans," but which the little unheroic puts from him as a startling dose of physic.
"No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue in the condition of things at present existing, nor continue Executive expenditures for clearly defined law springing from the public will."
To which may be added, "where the sufferings of the community is intolerable, circumstances alters cases."
Charleston Mercury.

Attempt to fire the State House.—A most daring attempt was made yesterday to burn the State House. A young man named Warren Foster was ascending the stairs to the cupola about two o'clock, when he discovered fire bursting from the bottom of the stairs. He instantly ran down and gave the alarm in the lower hall, where some carpenters were at work, who hastening up soon extinguished it. Chips had been collected and piled endwise against the lower stair, which were burning rapidly when the flames were first discovered.
It was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. Three men were in the cupola a few minutes before Mr. Foster went up. It would have been impossible to save the building if the fire had made much progress. The engines would have had great difficulty in reaching so great a height as that of the cupola.—*Boston Atlas.*

Post Offices, Changes, &c.—From the Post Office Department we learn that the post offices established during the year ending June 30th, 1836, were 666, discontinuances 345, making a nett increase of 321.
During the year ending June 30th, 1837, the offices established were 956, discontinuances 280, making a nett increase of 676.
The whole number of post offices in the United States on the 1st inst. was 11,737.
The change of postmasters in the former year 1,844, and the latter 2,235.
The appointment of postmasters in the former, including new offices, were 2,510; in the latter, 3,191, being at the rate of more than ten each day, Sundays excepted.
Considering the numerous cases of complaint in which there is no action, the correspondence which grows out of them, the instruction of postmasters, &c. some idea may by formed of the business done in this branch of the Post Office Department.
Globe.

A Rebecca.—The Boston Transcript says that the noble courage displayed by Scott's Rebecca, in his novel of Ivanhoe, has been more than shaded by the sacrifice of a young girl, near Hartford, Connecticut.—The son of a paper maker, a few weeks ago, finding the young girl alluded to, at the dinner hour, in the upper room of the paper mill, entered, and locking the door, seized her; the girl sprung from his grasp, and approached the edge of the scuttle which opened into two chambers beneath, a distance of thirty feet. The miscreant was about advancing again, when she exclaimed—"Dare to advance a step towards me, and my death be on your head. I free myself by jumping down these falls." The villain approached but a step—the girl dashed herself forward, falling through the two stories and breaking her ribs in the most horrible manner. The young man paid $3000 for his iniquity.

Another Laborer.—The Cincinnati Whig states that Col. Benton and the Loco Focos, have secured the services of the prophet Matthias, as a travelling lecturer. He is (says the Whig) opposed to all banks, and is a deadly enemy to *shaving*, his beard being more than a foot long.

Titles of Old Books.—The following are the titles of some of the books which were in circulation in the time of Cromwell.—The authors of those days must have thought there was "something in a name."
Godly Books.—"A most delectable sweet perfumed Nose-Gay, for God's saints to smell at."—"A pair of Bellows, to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry."—"The Snuffers of Divine Love."—"Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches." "High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness."—"Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant."—"A sigh of sorrow for the Sinners of Sion, breathed out of a hole in the wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." "The Spiritual Mustard Pot to make the Soul Sneeze with devotion."—"Salvation's Vantage Ground! or a Leaping Stand for heavy Believers." "A Shot aimed at the Devil's head-quarters, through the tube of the Cannon of the Covenant."—"A Reaping Hook well-tempered for the Stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop; or, Biscuits baked in the oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of Salvation."—"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin; or, the seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David, whereunto are also annexed Wm. Plumnis' handfull of Honey Suckles, and divers Godly and Pithy Ditties now newly augmented."

The following very interesting piece of advice, was to our knowledge, given by the house-keeper of a maiden lady of thirty, who at last had thought of entering into holy bonds: "Take my advice and never marry, ma'am; now you lay down master and get up dame. I married a cross man of a husband, and the very first week of our marriage, ma'am, he snapped me up because I put my *cold feet to his'n*. You don't know MEN, ma'am, as well as I do."

Death from Bee Stings.—The Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette says, we learn that a few days since an old gentleman in Danbury, Mr. Eliakim Peck, who was riding in a one-horse wagon, by some means or other accidentally brought his wagon in contact with a bee-hive, which was thrown from the form on which it stood, to the ground. The bees instantly attacked the horse and his driver, and stung the former so dreadfully that he died within an hour in the most excruciating agony. The old gentleman still lives, but it is not expected that he will recover.

Emigrants returning.—The difficulty of obtaining employment, and making suitable arrangement for their future comfort, has induced nearly 300 emigrants to return to their native home, within a few days.—From 800 to 1000 are now ready to follow, and will sail in a short time. The most of them have been here but two or three weeks.
N. Y. Evening Post.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Henry A. Wise.—The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Wise, the distinguished member of Congress, in reply to a letter received requesting his influence in favor of the Temperance Society of Maryland. The answer is in character with the real peculiarities and life of the man.

Accomack County, E. S., Va.
May 22d, 1837.

Dear Sir: I received your very gratifying letter by the mail before the last, and have to return you my most sincere acknowledgments for the honor of your invitation, to attend the Convention of the Maryland State Temperance Society to be held in the city of Baltimore on the last Wednesday of this month, and for the flattering terms in which you were pleased to couch your request for me to attend its sitting.

You were correctly informed, sir, when told that I am an advocate of the temperance cause, and I consider it one of the highest compliments you could have paid me to credit the report. To be a member of a temperance society is to the stranger, with me, one of the highest recommendations of character, not only for sobriety, but for most of the virtues which constitute a good citizen.

It would give me the greatest pleasure to attend the Convention, but very recent domestic afflictions of the severest kind, compel me to forego that pleasure, and to decline your invitation. I may, however, avail myself very properly I hope, of this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the effects of temperance, by vindicating my moral character from the aspersions and calumnies which have been cast upon it by the insinuations of profligate partisan presses—that in my humble efforts in Congress to restore a pure and a free administration of government, I have been habitually, or at times, more stimulated by alcohol than by a love of country. Now, sir, I am but thirty years old, and for the last eight years and some months of my life, I have not tasted *a table spoonfull of ardent spirits, or drank one half of a gallon of wine*—In 1829, while residing in Nashville, Tennessee, I became a member of a society to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the State Temperance Society, of which Philip Lindsey, D. D. President of the University of Nashville, was President. Since my return to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, I have been active in forming societies in the two counties of Accomack and Northampton, and with others have been successful in organizing the number of some five or six, embracing in all between two and three hundred members. Since a member of Congress, I defy all the malignity of the bitterest and most false political or personal enemy to assert that I have ever, in the least, departed from the strictest pledge of a temperance society which permits wine to be tasted at all. I have paid in part the expenses of messes of gentlemen, who at the boarding houses provide themselves with *wine* for the table and for the customs of hospitality to visiters: I have never bought wine or used ardent spirits at all, but touched wine at times, in observance merely of the forms of society at the metropolis. I am thus particular in regard to myself, sir, in order that I may most emphatically reply to those who would impair certain statements which I have made as a public man in the nation, by the imputation of intemperance to me, by saying, "I was not mad," nor was I *drunk* "most noble Festus." Another reason for this particularity as to my own case, is to show that the beam is out of my own eye, before I proceed to point out the mote in the eyes of others. It has, fortunately or unfortunately, I know not which, fallen to my lot in public life to be the instrument of exposing abuses in public affairs, and offences in the men who conduct them. Such as I think worthy of exposure, I shall not shrink from castigating by speaking of them in my place and out of my place at will, without any regard whatever to personal consequences. I state the fact then to the nation, that some of the higher executive officers at Washington are, and have been, notorious drunkards—drunkards in my sense of the term—habitually affected by ardent spirits—drunk at least once a week—impaired in constitution by the use of strong drink; and I further state, that I have often heard the reason assigned, and I believe it was a valid one, for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not sitting in the evening after dinner, when the public business required it, that many of the members were so much in the habit of intoxication that they were not only unfit themselves for public duty, after a certain hour in the day, but were likely to prevent others in discharing their duty, by interrupting the order of proceeding. During the latter part of the session of Congress, when the two Houses were compelled to sit late, members too drunk for the decency of a tavern bar-room, were not uncommon sights in the Senate chamber and in the hall of the House of Representatives of a Republic, whose fathers handed down to it the hallowed and immutable truth, "that no free government or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue!" These are facts, sir, which in my name, if you choose, you may bring to the attention of the Convention as worthy of the attention of the people of the United States. I am utterly opposed to making the temperance cause a political engine in any way whatever; but if the friends of temperance will aid in ridding Congress of sots—no matter to what political party they may belong, for they are a disgrace and an actual injury to any party—they will be subserving their own work of good morals, and do the country some service. Indeed, the facts which I have stated, apply with equal force and truth to both Whig and Tories in about the exact ratio of their numbers in the list of public men; and let me not be misunderstood as reproaching the administration, except so far as high and responsible Executive offices are entrusted to intemperate incumbents, whose habits are known by the boys on the streets of Washington. I have been a candidate three times for the suffrages of the People in the oldest district of Old Virginia, proverbial for "*honey drams*" "*mint juleps*," "*hail storms*," "*slings*," "*dew drops*," and every description of nectared drink, and have never found it necessary or requisite to obtain a single vote, to resort to the vulgar graces of the familiar cup.

I have written too much, and more than I intended, and must subscribe myself, respectfully yours, the friend of Temperance.

HENRY A. WISE.

Singular Circumstance.—We are informed by Mr. C. C. Powers, of Onslow County, that his daughter Pauline, a girl of six years and a half old, spoke to him, *for the first time since she was born*, on the 24th ultimo! He does not say, but we presume such to be the fact, that his daughter has resided with him during the time of this singular silence. Mr. P. is a schoolmaster, and the child has attended his school for several months, reciting her lessons regularly to her brother, to whom, and to all others "she talked freely," although she found it *impossible*, as she now says, to speak to her father before the day above mentioned.

Newbern Spectator.

Small Change.—The Bank of the State commenced the issue of bills under the denomination of one dollar on Saturday last, and the crowds that gathered at its counters to receive them, shew how necessary this measure of relief was to the community. The issue is still in progress, and will continue until the public wants are supplied.

Charleston Courier.

Temperance Men.—Thirty-two old *watermen* at Gosport count between them the goodly number of 2,075 years, the oldest 95, named Cullins.

FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY EVENING.

RIGHT ABOUT! WHEEL!

"Neither President Jackson, President Van Buren, Colonel Benton, nor any other holding a position to give weight to his views, as representing those of the Democracy, ever proposed a *currency exclusively metallic*."

There, you "hard-money Democrats"—what say you to that? The plan of a "specie currency" is not only "TOO RADICAL"—but you have been mistaken all this time, in imagining that Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, and Col. Benton were "hard-money men!" So the Globe says. It is true, the Missouri Senator recently published a letter, which is yet going the rounds of the papers, wherein he maintained the practicability and advantage of a purely metallic currency, and denounced in unmeasured terms the credit system. No matter. The Globe denies that he is in favor of a metallic currency; and, on the contrary, contends that he only wishes (we use the official's language) "*to hold to safe moorings* the CREDIT SYSTEM with ITS PAPER SAILS!" Is the Globe a better exponent of the Colonel's opinions than the Colonel himself?

The humbug of an exclusively metallic currency has met with the same fate which befel "the experiment" of a confederacy of deposite banks. Both have exploded.—We suppose that those, who a short time ago rejoiced in the name of "hard-money democrats," will now turn round and denounce the metallic system as a *Whig* scheme.—*Balt. Pat.*

"The better Currency."—When General Jackson first commenced his crusade against "the monster," it was boldly asserted by the administration prints, and the assertion is still made, that the bank is an enemy to the poor, and that such an institution is only serviceable to aristocratic merchants; whilst the ridiculous doctrine of an entire metallic currency, which was treasured by the Chief as his life's blood, was heralded forth by the Globe as the most magnificent scheme the mind of man could conceive of, and as destined to be a lasting blessing to the country. Nicholas Biddle was to be struck dead by the necromantic wand of modern democracy, and, in room of the sound and substantial currency which then existed, was to be substituted the "yellow boys," which were to glisten through "the interstices of silken purses," shortly to be in the hands of all. Well, the magnificent scheme has been tested, the experiment has been tried; and we are now enjoying its full and natural effects. The following, from the New York Star, is one of the specimens which are daily occurring of the manner in which the measures of the party in power operate upon the *dear* people, for whom they have affected so much love:

Mr. Editor: A few days since a young man, painter by trade, sent to his wife in this city from Alabama, where he has been to work for the last six months, a $100 bill on one of the banks of that State. His wife, for some days, could do nothing with the bill. On making her situation known to a gentleman for whom her husband had formerly worked, he, after spending about half a day among the brokers and others, and after great persuasion, mentioning at the same time the particulars of the case, obtained $80 safety fund money for the $100 bill. Now, sir, had that aristocratic monster, Nick Biddle, had a branch, as formerly, in Alabama or that vicinity, and in this city, it would have been the means of saving this worthy and industrious mechanic 19 or 20 dollars on 100. I daily hear it asserted by a certain class of politicians, whose hearts are overflowing with love for the "poor people," that a national bank would be of no service to poor people, and that none but aristocratic merchants want such an institution. Now, sir, the writer of this is a poor man, he depends on his daily labor for support, and can say, let me be under the dominion of monsters, Nick Biddle, aristocratic merchants, or Turks, if you please—let me be under the control of all these, but spare me, I beseech, from the love and tender mercies of these modern lovers of the poor people. B.

CONFLICT OF OPINION.

The Globe asserts that "the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, was a scheme deliberately plotted and boldly executed by the Federal leaders to force the Government to submit to the dominion of a National Bank," and to "enable Biddle and the merchants to export specie."

The Tory Legislatures of New York, Connecticut, Virginia and Alabama, have all sanctioned this suspension, and thereby conspired with the Whigs in their machinations against the country and the Democracy.

But the Albany Argus, which has to sustain the suspension law of the New York Legislature, is forced in doing so to give the lie direct to its veracious compeer at Washington. It says:

"The suspension of specie payments by the Banks is generally conceded to have been unavoidable, under the circumstances, however unfortunate in itself, or whatever may have been the causes which led to it. As such, the penal consequences of this alternative were postponed by the Legislature; but the act of suspension itself was not authorised, as some suppose, nor is there any thing in the course of the Legislature which ought to be regarded as affording a warrant for a departure from the fundamental law of sound banking. The most that can be asserted in this respect is, that the suspension having taken place, under circumstances which seemed to render it unavoidable, the public interests demanded the interposition of the Legislature, and the exemption of the Banks from forfeiture, the consequences of which could not fail to be extensively disastrous."

Royal Magnificence.—Benton will shortly have an opportunity of writing a delectable epistle to his ancient crony of the Enquirer without any effort of imagination.—Van is about to deck off the celebrated 'East Room' with more than royal magnificence. The Colonel of *cravat* notoriety can, by merely describing things as they are, greatly edify the sleepy readers of the Enquirer. We shall look out about the middle of September for a full account of the 'East Room.'

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Some of the splendid ornaments for the President's House—such as chandeliers, &c., are, or have been, at Mr. Nicholas' in this town, who is preparing them for the purposes for which they are designed. Their magnificence quite dazzles the eyes of plain people unaccustomed to exhibitions of wealth and art. We wonder what the patent democrats think of these things? We who have no patent, as is our wont, shrug our shoulders and say nothing! The "East Room" will shortly be in "a blaze," not of glory, but of gilt brass and cut glass.

"The sword has been married to the purse."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Most true, but he has had the misfortune to lose his wife.

National Bank.—The Missouri Republican says, among the *on dits* of the day, is one, which we believe to be entitled to full credit, that the Representatives in Congress from Illinois have declared themselves in favor of a NATIONAL BANK. They have heretofore opposed the incorporation of such an Institution, but experience has taught them, that such a regulation of the Currency is absolutely necessary.

The Louisville Journal also says: "Major Phelps and Judge Trimble, the two Van Buren candidates for Congress in Col. Johnson's District, both avow themselves in favor of a National Bank. Mr. Vanmetre, the Van Buren candidate in Mr. Calhoon's District, makes a similar avowal. We are not aware that there is a single Van Buren candidate in Kentucky, who does not admit that a Bank is indispensable. What a satire upon the whole course of the party during the last seven years!"

The report of last week, that the Pennsylvania United States Bank intended to resume specie payments at an early day, is generally discredited at the North.

One would have supposed that the resumption by any bank would have been hailed with delight by the professed Democracy. But such was not the case. The report that Biddle was about to do it, threw the Globe and Enquirer into paroxysms of fury, and they simultaneously denounced the measure as a "double fraud."

This conduct of the official organs tends to confirm the suspicion that the office-holders, as it is their interest, are laboring to perpetuate the suspension of specie payments. Whilst the present "currency" continues, the salary of every office holder is increased from ten to twenty per cent—an important consideration with the "privileged class," who support or oppose any measure accordingly as it may advance or conflict with their individual interests.—*R. Whig.*

Facts worth remembering.—Gen. Jackson was the author of the Deposite Bank System; Mr. Van Buren was the author of the Safety Fund System. Both systems have failed. The Deposite Banks have failed in regulating the Exchanges of the country, in being safe depositories of the public funds, and in meeting their engagements with the Government. The Safety Fund System, which originated with Mr. Van Buren, has failed to meet its engagements with the State, to redeem its own notes, and to circulate as freely as the bills upon other banks. The Van Buren Legislature of New York has legalized the violation of the principles of the Safety Fund System. The Van Buren Governor of Virginia has recommended the same thing, and the Van Buren Legislature of Virginia has done the same thing. The Whig Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Louisiana, have refused to do what the Van Buren Governors have done, and yet the Van Buren presses call themselves friends of a hard money currency, and the Whigs friends of the paper system! The Van Buren party have caused the suspension of specie payments, and have introduced ten thousand kinds of shin plasters, nominally of any value from 100 to 5 cents, and yet the Whigs are the friends of irredeemable bank paper, and the Van Buren party its foes! While they have multiplied bank paper to an amount almost incredible in almost every State Legislature where they had control, still they are no friends to the paper system. And finally, when the President of the United States recommended the suspension of specie by one of the Government Deposite Banks, still that Executive is a hard money man!

N. Y. Express.

Some movements of the Government are officially announced at head-quarters, and some are allowed to be known, unofficially, by disclosures on the part of the agents to whom they are confided. Others there are, concerning which we get the first information by some unexpected disclosure, in a distant quarter, of their nature and effects. Of one of the latter class the following article affords the first intimation that we have had:

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, JUNE 28.

"*Wm. C. Anderson's Office.—United States Pension Agent, &c.*"—A little sign-board, bearing these words, has within a few days been placed upon the corner of the building lately occupied as the Agency of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. Major Anderson, razeed from his station of Agent of the Cincinnati deposite bank, is avowedly *Pension Agent* of the United States; and his other duties are supposed to be embraced in the magical little "&c," which terminates his notice to those concerned. It is just as we expected. The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and those who cooperate with him, is to establish a new system of Government disbursements. General Jackson discarded the United States Bank, in which not a dollar of the many millions of public money deposited in her vaults was ever lost. He employed as the financial agents of the Government some eighty or ninety local banks, with capitals of various amounts, and established in every quarter of the Union—each and all of which have suspended specie payments. Finally, thirty millions of dollars have been lost by the "experiment." And now, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, is engaged in creating agents unknown to the law in each of the States, and jeoparding the safety of the little revenue now to be collected. As we read it, the little "&c." which we have quoted covers the most important part of Maj. Anderson's official duties. He is henceforth to be the depository of all the Government funds in this State, and probably Illinois. He is to be the disbursing officer, not only for Pensions, but for the Army, the Indian department, the various public works in this quarter, and the civil department. He is to transfer *money* to and from this place, as the exigency of the public service may require, and generally to assist Mr. Woodbury's financial operations.

Full in the price of Specie.—We feel great pleasure in informing our readers that the premium on specie has, within the last day or two, fallen from 25 to 26 per cent. to 15! Nay, we have even heard of it being sold at less. We are, however, cognizant of $1,000 being sold for 15! The prospect before us is about to brighten.

N. O. Bulletin.

The Better Currency.—Things are looking up in Bangor. We were shown this morning (says the Boston Journal) a specimen of their currency. It was a bit of coarse paper 1½ by 3 inches in size, on which was, in wretched printing, a cut of a razor and the following:

"GOOD FOR A SHAVE.
"J. E. CADMUS, Agent."

It is estimated that FIVE MILLIONS of bushels of wheat have been imported into this country within the year!

New Paper in Washington.—Thos. Allen, Esq. has given notice, that he will, after the 1st of August, publish a new Democratic Paper in Washington, to be called the "Madisonian." We know nothing of the Editor, or of his views, except as they appear in his prospectus. From that, it appears, that he is opposed to the "visionary theories" of Benton & Co., and is seconded by "many of the leading soundest minds in the ranks of the Democratic Republican Party."

Many of the friends of the Administration too, it appears, are dissatisfied with the Globe, and want a "new organ to *represent faithfully*, and not *dictate*, the real policy of the administration and the true sentiments of its supporters."

Our attention has been drawn by the Globe to the fact that an advertisement has appeared in our columns of the Prospectus of a new paper, to be established in this city, by the title of *The Madisonian*, under which, if the Globe is to be believed, lurks some damnable plot against that refined and immaculate organ of "the party." If there be any such, we are not only wholly innocent of it, but entirely indifferent as to its success. It is an affair in which we have neither art nor part, any more than we have in other matters of business advertised in our columns. We do not know with whom the project of the new paper originated, by whom it is supported, nor what are its calculations for success. Whether its prospectus is franked all over the country by the officers of Government, as that of the Globe was, or whether, as in the case of that print, contributions have been levied on the office-holders to set it a-going, we are equally unable to say. That the President and the intelligent and respectable part of his counsellors are heartily tired of the Globe, and regard it rather as a millstone around the neck of the Administration, we think quite probable. But we have no knowledge which enables us to say whether it be true or not that the *Madisonian* is intended, as the Globe very plainly insinuates, to supplant that paper. Of one thing, however, we are very certain. If such be the case, it is not the policy of the opponents of the Administration to favor the undertaking. Undoubtedly it is for the advantage of the Opposition that the Globe should continue to be, as it now is, the recognised organ of the Administration.

The Globe gives to the National Intelligencer the credit of *introducing* this "new friend of the Administration." That credit is due, however, not to the National Intelligencer, but to the *New York Times*, whose *orthodoxy* the Government paper will not dare to dispute. The prospectus appeared in that paper before its publication here.

National Intelligencer.

Amos Kendall and Virgil Maxcy are carrying on a paper war through the columns of the Globe. The Post Office "hireling" fares badly under the lash of the late Solicitor.

We are glad to learn, (says the New York *Star*,) that the Bank of the United States, after having made a dividend of four per cent. for the last half year, covering all known losses, have increased their surplus fund to *six millions!* and now carry to the credit of profit and loss out of the last six months earnings $485,000, to which may be added the dividend $240,000 on 60,000 shares of stock purchased of government.

Question and Answer.—Why is it that gold and silver, the Jackson money, command 10 per cent. premium?

Balt. Republican.

Answer.—Because gold and silver are 10 per cent. harder to get now than they were before the Administration began its miserable tinkerings with the best currency in the world.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Whig Youths of Virginia.—The Richmond Whig, in remarking on the toasts given on the 4th of July, says, "Nineteen-twentieths of the educated youth of the State are, we believe, in opposition to the lawless career of the late and present Executive. The remark is literally true when applied to the young men of our colleges. At William and Mary, Washington College, Hampden Sydney, and the University, the Whigs are in the proportion of *nineteen to one!*" This is a most cheering sign; for the youth of *to-day* will be the men of *to-morrow.*

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday says, "It is said that the Banks have borrowed from the Treasurer the respective portions of the Surplus Revenue, to which they were entitled, at the rate of 5 per cent—and that the Petersburg and Richmond Rail Road Company are on a negociation for $100,000 at 6 per cent."

We learn (says the St. Louis Republican,) that drafts from the Secretary of the Treasury for the third instalment of the surplus money, to which Missouri is entitled, have been received by the proper officer at Jefferson. They are drawn upon the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati and the Lawrenceburg Bank of Indiana; and the alternative is left to the State to take paper, in case specie cannot be obtained, or to suffer the drafts to go to protest.

Hickory Leaves.—The Germans in Pennsylvania, who are rapidly anti-Jacksonizing, call the paltry small bills issued by individuals "Hickory leaves," in compliment to the ex-President's favorite saying—"judge the tree by the fruits."

The Boston Young Men's Society for *ameliorating* the condition of the Indians—"signalized their celebration of the Fourth, by electing Generals Cass, McComb, Jessup and Scott, honorary members of their Society. The oration, said to have been painfully tragic, was delivered by Mr. Finn, the Comedian, whose motto is

"Nemo *impune* me lacessit."

Which, being interpreted is
To be beaten in punning, I'm a trouble-*some*-body.

Charleston Mercury.

Michael Monohon, the lad who was recently sentenced in Massachusetts to be hanged for arson, has had his sentence commuted by the governor and council, to confinement to hard labor in the state prison for life.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

The unanimous opinion of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia was yesterday delivered by Chief Justice Cranch, on the motion of Mr. Coxe to quash the return made by the Postmaster General to the mandamus *nisi*, heretofore issued against him at the relation of Stockton, Stokes and Moore. The opinion, which was characterized by great ability and research, and occupied two hours and a half in the delivery, went into a minute examination of the various points made in the return and in argument. The Court adhered to their opinion given on the return of the rule to show cause, sustained their jurisdiction, and *quashed the return*, as being insufficient.

The Court, then, on motion of Mr. Coxe, of counsel for the relators, granted a writ of PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS, returnable on the fourteenth day of August next.

[The reason for the distant day set down for further proceeding was the understanding that the Court would not be again in session until that time.]—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The following language of Mr. Key, the Counsel for the Postmaster General, may perhaps, startle the Republicanism of many a good citizen. Pretensions so exorbitant might grace the theatre of Eastern despotism, but are certainly out of place at Washington.

"Suppose the laws require a specific act of the President himself, involving private rights, which he refuses to perform. The courts have as much law for issuing a mandamus against him as against any of his subordinates in a like case. It is a case, as much as that of which the Court has already assumed jurisdiction. The President disobeys their mandamus, and they send an attachment.—By whom do they send it? By a Marshal, holding his office at the will of the President, who can strike their process dead in his hands, by dismissing him on the spot. This fact proves the absurdity of the power assumed. And that which the President can legally do to protect himself, *he can do to protect any of his agents*, being always responsible to his country for the proper exercise of his power."

The bold assumption was promptly met by Mr. Coxe, the opposite Counsel, who read to the astonishment and confusion of Mr. Key, an act of Congress, authorizing the Marshall or his Deputy, to execute all process that may be in his hands at the time of his removal from office. The statute was explicit.—*Raleigh Register.*

The *Mandamus* case of Amos Kendall is pronounced *Mand-Amos*. We wish it would *Mend-Amos*—a thing impossible.

Ral. Register.

The Postmaster General, in a letter declining an invitation to attend the Democratic Celebration of the Fourth of July at Philadelphia, holds the following language:

"It is a glorious day, but the joys of its advent are dashed a little by the relation in which we are now placed, by the acts of our own citizens, to the kingdom from which we were then severed. A paltry tax on tea broke the political bond; but now, every man, woman, and child in this vast Republic is taxed in his lands, his bread, and his labor, to pay off the debts of banks, brokers, and merchants, to that proud isle. Our money is reduced to rags, every day becoming more worthless, that a few may maintain their credit abroad by shipping our silver and gold, having forced it out of its legitimate use as a currency by depreciating its paper associate from ten to forty per cent. almost at a blow."

We are not quite enough of the loco-foco to go this. We have never been accustomed to believe it an act worthy of reproach for "banks, brokers, and merchants" to pay their honest debts; and the appropriation of "our gold and silver" for this purpose, strikes us as being a nearer approach to its "legitimate use" than its accumulation in the Treasury, or practically withdrawing it from the channels of business in any other shape.—*Balt. Transcript.*

The Western Express Mail between Washington and Cincinnati commenced running on the first of this month. It is very justly pronounced by some of our contemporaries to be of even more doubtful utility than that on the seaboard. The Wheeling Gazette contains the following notice of it:

"The mail that left Washington on the 1st, arrived here at 1 A. M. on the 3d. The contractors will perform their duty to the letter; but Amos will find it the most expensive brat he ever nursed. *It will not pay for the horse shoes.*"

The Norfolk Herald, adverting to some recent expositions not creditable to our national character, says—"But there is much less to censure even in this, than there is in the daily attempts of the Globe, the official paper of the Government, to make the United States appear in a mean and shuffling character abroad, by harping upon the folly of the country's paying its honest debts to commercial creditors abroad; than which, as the New York American justly observes, 'nothing can be more pitiful.' It is related (says that paper) of the celebrated English exquisite, Beau Brummell, that, dining one day with one of his noble friends, he chanced to hear of the failure of a wealthy sprig of nobility, who had not utterly discarded all the feelings of propriety and correct principles. "God bless me!' said Brummell, 'is he gone too? Ah, well! I ought not to be surprised, neither. I always *told him* he would be dished at last—*dribbling away his estate to pay his debts!*'"

Witty Toast.—We cull the following from the Toasts drank at Richmond, Va.

By Samuel H. Myers, Esq.—The "Great Experiment"—We were told it would work wonders, and verily, it has produced "no small change."

Living on Small Means.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following as the substance of Dr. Alcott's last work:—

"For breakfast eat two cents worth of dried apples, without drink. For dinner, drink a quart of water to swell the apples. Take tea with a friend."

Small Change.—A Mrs. CENT, in Wisconsin, has presented her husband with four little Cents, two male and two female.

J. Q. ADAMS was 70 years of age on the 10th inst. He was born in 1767.

All but a Fog.—The report about the loss of the steamer Monroe, and the several hundred passengers was all false. The boat was found in a *fog*—without having received damage—boat or passengers. Mr. Webster was awaiting the arrival of the boat *at* Chicago to take him to Michigan city.

The Indian War

To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury.

INDIAN KEY, (FLA.) June 30, 1837.

More Indian Murders on the Florida Reef.—Permit me through your paper to announce the tragical end of Captain Whalton, Keeper of the Light Station stationed at Carrysford Reef, and Inspector of the Customs, and one of his men, by the Indians.

On Monday last, the 26th inst. Capt. W. with four of his men, repaired abreast of his ship, for the purpose of procuring a boat load of wood. [illegible] on landing, Captain W. and two of his men were shot dead, the other two made their escape, but two of which were severely wounded. The Indians were secreted behind some oil casks, which were within a few steps from the landing; they sprang out naked—even cutting W's. finger to get his ring—stabbing him all in several places—and after taking the scalps, retreated to the bushes. The remains of the Wreckers deserve much credit for on being informed of the attack they immediately repaired to the spot, took the distressed family on board, and rendered all the friendly assistance that lay in their power; and on the morning of the same day they resolved to go on shore to the hazard of their lives, to bury the bodies, which they succeeded in doing without being fired upon,—the Indians having gone back in the woods, and did not see them.

This mournful event, together with innumerable fires all around us, leaves no fact of knowing that the Indians have escaped from Tampa Bay and spread themselves over the Southern portion of the country, more capable than ever of annoying us, has caused to the inhabitants of this Island and its vicinity very serious fears, and constant apprehension of danger, convinced us that nothing but the greatest vigilance on our part will insure safety, and unless some assistance is rendered us by Government for our protection, our efforts will prove unavailing.

TALLAHASSEE.

We learn, that on Wednesday night last, the house of Mr. Christopher, about seven miles from Magnolia, on the East side of St. Marks river, was attacked by a party, and several shots fired. Yells, as if by Indians, were made; who made the attack; but it is contained whether it was made by a party of Seminoles, or by a gang of ways, of whom it is reported a number out from some of the plantations. The inmates of fortunately escaped into the swamp, personal injury. Mrs. Smith lay in the hammock all night, while her husband found his way to Magnolia, roused the citizens, who forthwith the surrounding country. They tracks, but so much obliterated by rains which fell during the night could not be ascertained whether Indians or negroes. The house and tents were burned to the ground, several articles stolen.—*Florida*

MOBILE.

Indians at Mobile Point.—We have seen by the following several [illegible] the Executive has taken steps for the further escape or depredations of Indians from Mobile Point.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Tuscaloosa, June 29th, 1837.

Sir: I have received authentic information that the Creek Indians, who have been at Mobile Point, on their way West of the Mississippi, are unrestrained by any military force, and several parties of them have left there recently, with the intention to return into the limits of the State, and have committed depredations on the property of our citizens.

You will, therefore, cause to be raised, by your command, by voluntary enrolment, and if necessary, one company of Infantry, consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, and sixty-four Privates—to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. When raised, you will call on Major Benton, U. S. A. or such officer as may be in command at Mobile Point, for them to be mustered into the service of the United States, armed, equipped, and furnished with subsistence, &c. and required to occupy such position as may best insure the protection of the frontier of that part of the State.

Should a sufficient force be already employed in this service, under the order of any [illegible] Division, you will of course continue to [illegible] any emergency require an additional force, cause it to be raised, without awaiting further orders.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient [illegible]
C.

Major General Joseph Bates, Jr. Commanding
Division, Ala. Militia.

Cheering Prospects.—The [illegible] has published nearly two columns of extracts from different papers throughout the country, embracing some from almost every State, all of which concur in anticipating a most abundant harvest.

Shaving.—"Tom, got your note to-day?" "Yes, guess you'd like to have it at the tune of 30 per cent!" "Well, I know that aint a circumstance to what I paid once." Tim Lackpenny came to Uncle Sam to-day, to get a draft cashed, and the discount below made him pay 101 per cent. "What's the difference between specie and paper?" "Why, a shaving for ye."—*Providence Journal.*

We can tell a story as good as this, and a true one too. During the [illegible] few years since, a noted speculator from Bangor was in the counting room of one of our money lenders—the conversation turned on the amount of discount which could be made on land notes for cash, and the speculator said he had certain notes which he would sell for 3 per cent. a month discount. At the request of the money lender, the notes were produced which were sufficient for that discount—one of them had about a month to run, and the discount at three per cent. per month, amounted to more than the face of the note—the money-lender said he would take that, and the speculator might keep *his note for the balance.* That was as clean a shave as the history of the Down East can boast.—*Portland Argus.*

A Friend in Need.—A gentleman "not used to public speaking," becoming [illegible] whispered to his friend "Quick, [illegible] give me a word!" Upon which, the other said "Yes, yes, what word do you want?"

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, July 10.

...S LATER FROM ENGLAND.

...rival of the packet ship Oxford, ...rom Liverpool, we have received ...English papers, embracing Liver... ...o the 3d and London to the 2d

...elligence of the suspension of ...ments by our banking institutions, ...n received at Liverpool at the ... Oxford's sailing.

...one had arrived at Liverpool, ...ther the account of the unsuccess... ...of the committee of New York ...o Washington, and its return. ...ool Chronicle of June 3, remarks: ...y of the new President had excited, ... strong feeling of indignation; and, ...Americans have some reason to feel ... No government in the world stands ... position as the American executive ...le to restore effectually the all but ...e of the country's commerce. While ...ent is wallowing in useless wealth, ...ic revenue far exceeds the current ...while squabbles loud and lengthy ...n Congress and elsewhere, respecting ...ation of what is termed the "surplus ...is a *kettle* too bad for the chief magis... ...at nation to sit quiet and indifferent ...universal ruin which every where ..., when he possesses the means, if ...clination, to mitigate its severity.— ...conduct of the Bank of England to... ...erican houses in this country—estab... ...ard which she could not feel very ...posed—and contrast her disinterested... ...apathy of the American President ...isfortunes of his own countrymen.— ... the comparison is by no means com...

...one carried out the news of the ...e Mechanic's Bank and the Dry ... the suspension of the latter.— ...f the general suspension of our ...ever, had not reached England. ...portant did they consider the ...ws at Liverpool, and so gloomy ...t two expresses were instantly ... to London. At the moment the ...ched the metropolis, the directors ... of England were considering the ... extending their assistance to the ...houses, already propped up by ...e end of the year. But the in... ...by the Roscoe appeared so alarm... ...y broke up without coming to ...n. Two or three days were sub... ...pent in profitless discussion, and ...rs parted on the evening of the ..., without having arrived at any

Meantime both the London ...pool packets were detained to ...he ultimatum of the Bank. That ...is contained in the annexed ar... ...the Liverpool Chronicle of the 3d: ...ascertained that the directors of the ...land have declined to support the ... American houses beyond the time ...reed upon—the first of June.

FRANCE.

...st French papers contain no news ...ance, save the accounts of the ...ètes of the Duke of Orleans, at ...eau. The royal marriage took ...he 30th of May.

THURSDAY, July 13.—3, P. M.

...LATEST FROM EUROPE.

...cket ship Albany, Capt. Johnson, ...rived this forenoon, sailed from ...the 8th of June, to which date the ...the New York Daily Express are ...session of files.

...ton market continued to improve. ...ws from England is several days ...the three American banks in Lon... ... Wilde, Wilson, and Wiggins, ...failed. The latter has assets of ...0 over their indebtedness.

LIVERPOOL, June 2, 1837.

...ton market has been active since our ...rices have been sustained fully. The ...eek were 30,000, and this week nearly ...he scale so far. There is very little ...y other article, and the markets are ...full.

...ton market yesterday was very brisk. ...e week reaching 40,000 bags, with an ...¼ a ¼ per lb. But we fear now that ...e will be again lost.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

...EADFUL TORNADO!

...HANOVER, INDIANA, IN RUINS.

...e been permitted to make the ...extract, from a letter received ...from James S. Kemper, to his ...ll. Kemper, of Cottage Farm,

SOUTH HANOVER, July 6.

...wn in haste to give you some account ...the most terrific and appalling I have ...ed! Our village that yesterday was ...d cheerful is now in ruins. Yesterday ...out 6 o'clock the heavens wore the ...of a coming storm, and in one hour a ...st upon us, sweeping over our village ...ion, (though praised be a merciful ...death.) The scence was terrific be... ...owers of description. The boarding ...e has the whole of one gable end ...Mr. Young's store, a substantial brick ...a heap of ruins—Dr. Matthew's house ...at the eves—the house in which Mr. ...d, on the hill, is torn to fragments— ...Col. Morrow's house is torn to the ...r. Chever's house is torn to pieces— ...roof is riddled, and the wing level al... ...he ground, and about one fourth of ...wall of the main building lying scattered ...rth—Professor Niles's house is torn up ...y foundation, the very floors and sills ...away—all the furniture and the pro... ...ary are totally lost. Mr. Butler occu... ...ouse; fortunately there were none of ...ome. The new steam saw mill is ... These are but some of the principal ...ne ten or fifteen other buildings, ...out-houses, shops, &c. are destroyed. ...sizes and kinds are torn up and dashed ... There are but few buildings in the ...cially in the northern and central parts ... all the most important buildings are, ...racked and seriously injured. The ... covered with fragments. This was ...certainly less than five minutes—yet ...as it appears, amidst the crash of falling ...the fury of the bursting tempest, the ...nder, and the vivid glare of lightning, ...in Hanover or its vicinity was either ...riously injured."

...rn by a gentleman from Cumber... ...ty, that the Chintz Bug has been ...g ravages upon the Wheat fields, ...he rust has also produced much in... ...e the late rains and hot weather set ... value of the crop is consequently ...y lessened. The same gentleman ...hat the Chintz Bug is now at work ...corn fields in greater numbers than ...been known, and that the farmers ...rting to tar and hot water to kill ...acious insects.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

The city has been thrown into a little bustle and excitement by the news from Europe, brought by the packet ship Oxford. The last news received in England from the United States was carried out by the Liverpool packet of the 8th May—the Roscoe—which left New York on the morning of the 9th, being the day previous to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in New York. The saddest and worst intelligence brought by the Oxford is the news of the refusal of the Bank of England to lend further assistance to the American merchants. The effect of such refusal was known to be almost certain ruin to the present business and future prospects of such merchants; and we regret to learn, that one of the first and worst consequences was the failure of the American houses conducted by Thomas Wilson & Co. and Timothy Wiggins,—two of the most extensive business houses in the American and foreign trade.

Private letters speak of the failure of Wilde & Co.,—this completes the failures of those connected with the American trade. We, however, see no mention made of any other banker having failed. Although these houses have failed, and the worst is known, it is certain that they held out so long that they cannot materially affect America; nearly all their acceptances for persons on this side of the water had come to maturity and had been paid, very little remained unsatisfied;—the amount of bills to be returned will therefore be small. It is a source of great relief, that notwithstanding the embarrassments in London, cotton had advanced a farthing, and very large sales had been made. It is to cotton, after all, that we have to look to settle our balance; if that should recover a little, the debt of America would soon become insignificant.

TUESDAY, P. M.

The advices from England appear to have had an unfavorable effect on Stocks; most descriptions fell off. Specie is very dull, and selling at 8 to 9 per cent. discount.

Within a few days past a number of merchants from the South and West, have arrived here to purchase dry goods, and some large bills have been made. The conditions of which have been, that the bills should be made payable in this city, and at maturity the purchaser to lose all the difference in exchange, by placing funds here. At this time the loss is very great. Most of the remittances from the South and West are in United States Bank notes, which are ten and twelve per cent. premium there, and one per cent. less here. It is quite cheering, in the present period of dull times, to have any demand for goods from any quarter, and is a favorable symptom for the future.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The packet ship Albany, from Havre June 8, is just in, (half past 3 o'clock.) By her we have news from London to June 6th. Wiggins, Wilson & Wilde *have* gone by the board, Wiggins claiming a surplus of over 284,000 pounds sterling, as by an exhibit in his circular. There have been three others formally announced. Messrs. Bell & Grant, and Messrs. Gowan & Marx, have also failed. *They have not yet heard of our suspension of specie payments.* The consternation was not great. The subject of the currency had been broached in Parliament, Mr. T. Attwood making a flourish about it. All American securities were looked upon with suspicion. Even Mr. Biddle's bonds were shivering in the wind, selling from 92¼ to 93. This will make the Globe laugh. "Perish every thing," say they, "if we can ruin the monster."

The King of England is ill, and is no better. The Princess Victoria will be the Queen anon.

The French Commission charged with the examination of the French claims upon the United States has decided on 51 claims. The admitted claims amount to 1,126,490 frs. 7 c. The heirs of the Beaumarchais' are among the admitted claimants.

The London Morning Chronicle thinks there is not more than a million sterling of American paper now afloat in London.

I do not like the looks of things in England.—The crisis there has the same symptoms which it had here. And though the English papers speak with great confidence, yet I learn that the newspapers do not publish the entire number of failures, and that long lists have been handed about in London. The Messrs. Gowan & Marx, who have failed, were the contractors for the Cuba loan.

On a hasty glance over the French journals, I see nothing of political interest. All is quiet.

U. S. Bank Stock sold here to-day at 110¼, which is an indication of a *softening* of the money market. Half dollars (American) sold at 9¼ per cent. premium.

There is a furious bubbub in the camp of the Albany Regency. The late address fell like a rocket upon the *Loco Focos*. Tammany here is in "a sad toss," as the old Puritans were wont to say. Mr. Van Buren *must* choose between the Loco-Focos and the Regency. He can't command both.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.

Cotton—The transactions of the week are said to be between 4 and 5000 bales, but all of which we have had particulars amount to only 1692, comprising 46 bales Mississippi at 12c.; 4 at 10; 156 at 9 1-16; 72 at 8¾; 40 at 8; 18 Louisiana at 11; 103 at 10½; 110 at 10; 21 at 9; 36 at 8 3 5; 28 at 8½; 436 Alabama at 7¼; 136 price not transpired; 520 Mississippi and Alabama at 7¾; 66 Mobile at 10; 42 at 8¾; 88 at 8½.

The exports to the present time amount to 559,850 bales, being an excess over the total of last season of 64,642 bales. This, together with the stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, together with what is expected during this month, will exceed the crop of last season over 100,000 bales, and it is thought a considerable amount will not be sent forward.

Corn.—Corn is at $2 a bushel here, when according to its price at Baltimore and elsewhere, it ought not to bring more than 85 or 90 cents. The cause of the high price is the consumption in Florida, the Government buying up the Corn out of our Market to feed the soldiers and *Indians* at the Jessup's Barbecue; and though heavy cargoes are arriving, there is not a supply equal to the demand. The Planters tell us that their crops are very promising, and prices must go down,—the holders of the article in Baltimore and North Carolina, would be wise to ship at once.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Hit Palpable.—A few days since, a traveller stepped into a bank located in a village in the neighborhood of this city, and immediately after his entrance pulled off his hat, coat and cravat—this done, he cast a look at the cashier, who was seated in a corner, 'calm as a summer's morning,' and with a commanding shake of his head, said, 'Sir, had'nt you better be gettin' that 'ere water heated?' The Teller informed him that he was in the wrong 'shop.' 'You are in a Bank, sir, not a barber's shop.' 'A bank, eh!' ejaculated the stranger, 'dang me, they told me it was a *shaving shop.*'

Western Hemisphere.

The June number of the Southern Literary Messenger well sustains the reputation that excellent journal has acquired. The grave and the gay, the lively and the severe, are mingled in due proportions, so as to suit all tastes. The industry and enterprise of the proprietor deserve all encouragement.—*Nat. Gaz.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1837.

Our Market.—Corn is still very scarce and high in this place. It sells in the streets at $1 25. Some very superior new Flour has come to market, and brought $9. Cotton, sales at 8 cents.

Rail Road Accident.—The Express mail rider who arrived here this morning, brings information that the Cars coming South on the Petersburg and Gaston Rail Road, ran off the track on Monday last, by which two of the Engineers were killed.

This accounts for the failure of the Express mail yesterday, and of the slow mail this morning.

U. S. Bank.—By our slip of Saturday last from the office of the N. Y. Express, we find that U. S. Bank stock continued to rise, and had reached $113. Wonderful stupidity of the people in buying the stock of a broken monster!

Money was more plenty in New York. All idea that the Bank was about to resume was abandoned.

Shaving in the loan of money is entirely at an end. The act imposing the penalty of imprisonment and forfeiture of the money loaned, has broken up the system.

Proposed National Convention of the Whigs.—At a Convention of Delegates of the Whig party in Ohio, on the 4th July, (to the number of about 1000,) the following proposition was unanimously adopted:

1. A Convention, from all the States of this Union, of members who wish to attempt reform, removing from their places the present Executive administration of the Government of the United States, shall convene at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday of June, 1838, to select a candidate for the Presidency and a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be supported in 1840.

2. Such Convention shall consist of a number of members from each State equal to her Senators and Representatives in Congress. Such members shall be at least twenty-five years of age, shall be citizens of the State they represent, and shall be *bona fide* chosen in each State by the citizens thereof. Each State to determine its own manner of choosing its representatives.

3. Such Convention shall not proceed to a nomination unless a majority of all the States are represented by at least one representative.

We are of opinion that such a Convention is absolutely necessary to the success of the Whigs in the great effort which they will soon be called upon to make, to oust the corrupt crew who have so long had possession and fattened upon the "spoils of victory;" whose policy has brought the country to its present state of distress; who have set themselves up above the Legislative and Judicial departments of the government; whose doctrines and practices are as thoroughly monarchical and tyrannical, as any advanced or acted upon in any of the despotisms of the old world. We hope that the Whigs will cordially respond to the proposal, and that the Convention will be organized, not upon the plan of the Baltimore Convention, where steam doctor Rucker was called in to give the vote of Tennessee, and decide the contest in favor of Col. Johnson. We want no such body as that, one-half of whose members were either self-appointed, or were the representatives of some half a dozen or a dozen persons. We want a Convention of responsible men, regularly empowered to speak the sentiments of the people.

The necessity of such a mode of concentrating the strength of the Whigs, is already apparent, one section having already nominated Mr. Webster, and another Gen. Harrison, and another still preferring Mr. Clay. These conflicting views can only be reconciled by some such mode.

Bank Suspensions.—In the last Ashborough Citizen, published in Randolph County, N. C., we are surprised and regret to find an article calculated to excite the feelings of the people against the Banks, and to induce them to bring suits indiscriminately upon all the notes they hold, for the purpose of recovering the 12 per cent. interest which the law allows upon a refusal to pay specie.—This is the only instance we have seen of such a recommendation, in this State, or we believe any other; and it may be worth while to expose some of the errors of the Citizen's article, as well as the consequences of the course which it recommends.

The Citizen bases its argument on the assumption that the holder of North Carolina Bank Notes cannot use them—"that he has to lie out of the use of his money." Is this true? Do not these notes answer every purpose of specie? Will they not, and do they not, pay every debt, and purchase every species of property, just as well? So far as our information extends, we have heard of but two instances in the State in which the slightest difference was made between specie and those notes, and in those two instances the sum was but two or three hundred dollars.

The Citizen also assumes that the suspension was a matter of choice with the Banks, and an accommodation to them. He understands but little of the subject who does not see that it was far more a matter of accommodation to the people than to the Banks; that it was resorted to for their protection and safety. The Banks in North Carolina never would have led the way in suspending; but when all others in the country supended, they had no alternative but to follow, *or*, to collect suddenly all that was due to them, and thus call in all their Notes and cease to do business. Does the Citizen see to what a condition the adoption of the latter alternative would have brought the people of this State? It is to that same condition of utter and indiscriminate ruin that it would bring the great body of the people by the course of suing which it now recommends. Let the bill holders sue the Banks for the sake of the 12 per cent., and it would at once be the imperative duty of the Banks to pay their notes and stop the progress of the suits; and that could only be done by collecting from those who owe them. Let the Citizen reflect upon the consequences of requiring the immediate payment of debts to the amount of about three millions, to which might be added two or three hundred thousand dollars by way of costs of suit, lawyers' fees, &c., and then say whether it will persist in its recommendations.

Without other means of information than the rest of the public have, we say with entire confidence, that the Banks in North Carolina will be prepared to resume specie payments just as soon as the other banks in the country can. The great commercial cities, as they were the first to suspend, must be ready to resume, before it is possible for others to do it. By undertaking it at an earlier day than the others, our Banks would at once be drained of all their strength, crippled, and obliged to cripple their debtors. A little patience, and a little forbearance, on all hands, by the people towards the Banks, and by the Banks towards the people, will soon bring all things right again. The pecuniary condition of both Banks and people is sound, and they can better hope to ride out the storm than those of any State in the Union.

South Carolina Money.—In the paper containing the editorial article commented upon above, we find a communication, on the subject of S. C. Notes, the Banks, and the Merchants of Fayetteville, which deserves notice. The writer says, very truly, no doubt, that the refusal of our Banks to take these Notes is operating to the prejudice of the Western part of the State, where it forms nine-tenths of the currency. But he says, *not so truly*, that the refusal is not required by the interests of those institutions; and that "it would be easy for our Banks to make such arrangements with those of South Carolina, as would enable them to receive them, if the Banks regarded any other interests but their own." This is entirely a mistake; the South Carolina Banks, it is asserted and not denied, have utterly refused to come to any arrangement, such as is common in this and other States, relative to the payment of interest on balances held by other Banks against them. Whilst, therefore, neither specie nor interest can be had from them, and Northern funds only at the enormous rate of 5 per cent. *if at all*, it would be utterly impracticable for our Banks to take these Notes. Were they to do so, in less than six months they would receive at least a million of dollars of paper totally unavailable, and to that amount disable themselves and their customers, for the benefit of the South Carolina Banks. As long as specie or its equivalent could be had for these notes, it was, in our opinion, the policy of our Banks to receive them, to send them home, and thus diminish their circulation among us, whilst the circulation of our own Banks, and their specie funds, were increased. But the present state of things totally forbids it.

The writer then asks,—

"Is it a scheme to control our trade? Seeing that we cannot pay our taxes or buy our goods at Fayetteville with S. Carolina money without being severely shaved, is it supposed that we will carry our trade, not where we can get the best price, but where we can get money which will pass at par?"

Let us assure the writer that the merchants of Fayetteville are the last who could be guilty of originating a scheme so well calculated to destroy their trade, and to prevent the collection of their debts. They are suffering almost if not quite as much as their Western neighbors, by the operation of the scheme. They would speedily apply a remedy, if one were in their power. But what can they do? They do not control the Banks. The Banks are controlled at Raleigh and Wilmington, where, it is to be feared, if there is not positive indifference, there is at least very little knowledge of, and very little active sympathy in, the wants and interests of Fayetteville. This *en passant*;—we have already exonerated the Banks from all blame in regard to the refusal to receive South Carolina Notes.

It is within our knowledge, that a number of our merchants, who have been compelled to receive S. C. notes, or do nothing, and collect nothing, have had large amounts of them lying idle in Charleston, and that finally they have been compelled to resort to the purchase of goods, in one instance *even of Cotton*, to secure a return. Our Western friends will see from this the difficulties under which the merchants of Fayetteville labor from the scheme that they are reported as having themselves devised.

"It is true, (continues the writer,) a large number of merchants at Fayetteville have advertised that they will take the South Carolina notes at par for goods, but that publication is deceptive. They will not take it at par in payment of debts due to them, nor will they let you have goods as low for it as they will for N. C. bills. In less than a week after that publication appeared, a prominent merchant of Fayetteville, whose name appears to the advertisement, asked 50 cts. per bushel N. C. money for coarse salt—55 cts. S. C.—The publication is wholly delusive."

We know but little of the grave charge of deception thus made against the merchants. So far as we are concerned, as one of the signers of that advertisement, we pronounce the charge totally unfounded. We have neither raised the price of our goods, nor refused to receive payment of our debts in these notes. A large amount of our business is with that part of the State in which they form almost the entire circulation. We must receive them, or nothing, and we concluded that it was better to suffer the loss of ten per cent. than a greater. (We charge the loss to the government and its vile experiment; and are consequently accumulating a pretty heavy balance against the concern.)

There is this to be said, however, in justification of the merchants. At the time that notice appeared, it was supposed that S. C. notes would be easily converted into Northern exchange at a loss of only 5 per cent. When this hope was found to be delusive, and the only mode of disposing of them was by a loss of 10 per cent. some of the signers withdrew their names, it being out of the question to sell goods, groceries for instance, at a profit of 10 or 12 per cent. upon cost, and lose 10 per cent. upon the paper received in payment.

The writer proposes, as a remedy for the manifold evils of which he complains, that a Convention of the Merchants of the West should assemble at some central place, "for the purpose of entering into resolutions of non-intercourse with Fayetteville until this obnoxious regulation of the Banks is repealed." A most notable conclusion truly!

"It is painful, (continues the writer,) to leave our own towns and give the profits of our trade to another State." The people and merchants of the West must have suffered a deal of pain, then, heretofore, for it could only be by trading to South Carolina that the Bank notes of that State could have gotten into ours. As nine-tenths of their circulation is of S. C. notes, it follows that nine-tenths of their dealings have been "painful." This is patriotism with a vengeance. It is on a par with the patriotism which gives hundreds of thousands to a South Carolina Rail Road, and tens of thousands to one of our own.

☞ *Caution.*—Our readers are cautioned against retaining Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, in their hands, after the first Monday in November next.—They are *now* as good as any Notes, at the counter of the Bank of the State; but after the day above-mentioned, they will be *good for nothing*. We hope our country friends will avail themselves of this notice, and send these bills to Raleigh, for redemption, as quick as possible; we hope also, that they will make this matter known throughout every neighborhood.—*Raleigh Star.*

Shaving.—We learn from a friend just from Arkansas, that in travelling from that country to this, he was compelled to exchange his money almost every fifty miles, and that he was shaved as high as twenty-five per cent., and almost as soon as he would escape from one shaving machine, which had taken off both hair and hide, he would find another in his way which he could neither get round, over or under, but would be forced to pass through, or stand still. We think this is experimenting with a vengeance.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

OFFICIAL.

Gen. Memucan Hunt was yesterday presented, by the acting Secretary of State, to the President, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas, near the Government of the United States.

Globe, July 7.

North Carolina Legislating for N. Y.—We understand that James W. Bryan, late a citizen of Newbern, and the last Senator from Jones and Carteret, in our State Legislature, is spoken of as the Whig candidate to oppose Mr. Cambreleng. Mr. Bryan has risen rapidly into favour with the citizens of New York, and they would do well in preferring him to the Chairman of the Committee.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

From the Hillsborough Recorder—Extra.

JULY 8, 1837.

☞ We are authorized by a letter just received from WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq. to announce that he has yielded to the earnest solicitations of his friends, and has become a candidate to represent the freemen of this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. Mr. Graham, it is well known, is now laboring under the effects of an injury received some months since, and has found it necessary to visit the North for his restoration, and is now in the city of New York. Mr. G. is expected to return some time before the election; and a circular expressive of his views will be published in a few days.

It is not true that Gen. Patterson has been brought out against Mr. Williams.—He was solicited by the Van Buren party to become their candidate, but we know him to be too sound in principle as well as understanding, to have given the proposal the least entertainment.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

SALISBURY OMNIBUS.

Ridin' on a Rail.—In our last, we spoke of a fashion prevalent with the ladies, of Pony-riding; since then the fashion has somewhat changed, and rail-riding with the gentlemen has taken its place. To explain:—On last Monday night a bustle in the street attracted our notice about 10 o'clock, and on going forth to see what was the matter, we saw a *fellow* mounted on a rail, without saddle or martingale, leisurely parading down the street, accompanied by a body guard, who marched to the tune of "Raccoon on the rail, &c.

It seems that this "bold dragoon" was taken up at a place where his marriage vow was not likely to be signally honored, and forwarded *per express*, a part of the way home. We dare say but for the name of riding, he had just as soon walked.

Quere.—Would not a state of sus-*pense* have been better?

N. B. On the next night, the little boys of this place improved upon the above fashion, by parading *a man of straw* through the town upon a rail, to the same tune. An old fashioned old field school has been got up in this town since our last, we hope upon Solomon's maxim "spare the rod, &c."—Any one who will go to Church and observe how *barbarously* the heads of certain of our fashionables have been manipulated, will acknowledge an *aching* necessity for a Barber in Salisbury. The Hon. John Branch with his family, passed through this town on Tuesday last, on his way from Florida to his seat in Halifax.

Our town is still healthy;—it is thought that Col. Dick Long's mint sling and ice have driven the Dysentery to the North Pole, and that it arrived there on the night of the aurora "Beatus ille que causas cognoscere rerum."

The National Intelligencer has reached us but once the past week, and then it came from the South.

The following dialogue between two *sable Gents.*, which was overheard the other evening in our streets, deserves a place in the Omnibus for its *truth*. We commend it to the consideration of the Abolition Societies at the North.

Peter—What you dun do wid dat dare money dat old Misses give you tudder day?

Tom—Why I lay him out in candy and beer.

Peter—Why Tom, how you afford to buy sich nic nacs durin the pressure?

Tom—Why bress you, Peter, can't a gemman 'dulge in de *nic nacs* what has got a master bound to him for the *necessaries of life?*—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The late Fourth.—We have seen commendatory notices of the novel mode of celebration which the people of Quincy chose on the late Anniversary. They assembled all the children into one Church and *lectured* them! What miserable taste! Well might Dr. Lieber say that the Americans have no feeling of the poetical, no sense of the ludicrous. Could no other day be selected than the glorious FOURTH for punishing children? We trust many of them played truant, and sought "the mountain nymph, Liberty" among the Whortleberry patches on the green hill side.

Another piece of bad taste was the selection of Gen. Harrison at Cincinnati, to deliver a fourth of July Oration! which, happily for him, he declined. To set to that hack task, one who has been their candidate for the Presidency, is as bad as harnessing Eclipse, or Bertrand, or Argyle, or John Bascombe, to a dray. To be sure they had the precedent of John Quiz Adams, but he is a universal precedent—

"As statesman, fiddler, poet and buffoon."

Charleston Mercury.

A Dutiful Widow.—The clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgenorth, Salop, perceiving a female crossing the church-yard in a widow's garb, with a watering can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow her, and he discovered her to be Mrs. ——, whose husband had not long been interred. The following conversation took place:—"Ah! Mrs. ——, what are you going to do with your watering can?" "Why, Mr. P——, I have begged a few hay seeds, which I have in my bundle, and I am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me to make them spring." The clerk replied, "you have no occasion to do that, as the grass will soon grow upon it." "Ah! Mr. P——, that may be; but do you know my poor husband, who lies here, made me promise him on his death bed, I would never marry again till the grass had grown over his grave; and having a good offer made me, I *dinna* wish to break my word, or be kept as I am."—*Liverpool Paper.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Columbus, Ohio, by the Scholars of three different Sabbath Schools. They assembled at the Episcopal Church, where they formed a procession, headed by the Clergy, and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where many addresses were given. I was pleased to see, out of *nine hundred Scholars*, that our female Sunday School Scholar of Fayetteville, had the praise of having the first and best Class. L.

MARRIED,

At Smithville, on the 9th instant, R. M. McRACKAN, Esq. to Miss MARIA M. WARD.

In Richmond county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Noah Richardson, Capt. JOSEPH HINES to Mrs. SARAH GARRETT; all of that county.

DIED,

In Moore county, JULIA, aged about 6, and DUNCAN, aged about 4 years, children of A. D. Moore, Esq., of the vicinity of Wilmington.

In Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the 23d ult., Mr. BERNARD LASPEYRE, aged about 75—a native of France, but for the greater part of his life, a resident of this State.

In Raleigh, on Friday last, Mrs. MARY CORNELL, wife of Mr. Cornell, Baker.

In Fayette County, Tenn., on the 13th ult. Mr. THOMAS YARBROUGH, formerly of Franklin County, N. C. Mr. Yarbrough's death was caused by the bite of a spider.

In Chatham County, on the 11th June last, SANFORD JINKINS, in the 71st year of his age.

Departed this life, at his seat in Robeson county, on the 1st inst., Col. ARCHIBALD McEACHIN, in the 46th year of his age. Seldom has it been our painful duty to record the death of one who was so much esteemed, and one who held so large a share of public confidence, and maintained it with so much intelligence and merit. He was for many years a most faithful representative of his native county in the Legislature of the State, and afterwards filled the office of Clerk of the County Court, with honor to himself, and with entire satisfaction to the people. He was exemplary in every relation of life, strictly honest and highly honorable in all his transactions; an affectionate husband, a kind and doting father, the firm and unerring friend. He has left a large family to deplore their irreparable bereavement; with a large concourse of relatives, friends, and acquaintance, to lament his loss personally, together with the chasm produced in society.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 18, Cotton Plant's tow boat Lady of the Lake, with a full load of materials for the U. S. Arsenal, to Capt. Bradford.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 19.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	2 50 a 3
Corn,	$1 15 a 1 25	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 5
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 9½	Wheat,	new $1 30
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 20

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of Blake & Steel, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm will please come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them for adjustment, to Thos C. Blake, who alone is authorised to settle up the business of the Concern.

THOS. C. BLAKE,
AUGUS. W. STEEL.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE business will be carried on in future as usual by Thomas C. Blake, at the Old Stand (South West corner of the Market Square,) who solicits a continuance of his old custom.

THOS. C. BLAKE.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1837. 50-3w.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber about the 10th instant, a slim dark gray HORSE, and a large sorrel MARE; they were seen on the 11th inst. about 4 miles from Fayetteville, on the road to Raleigh.—A suitable reward will be given to any person who will return them to the Subscriber.

JOHN McARN.

July 19, 50tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

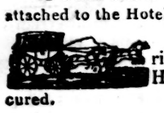
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

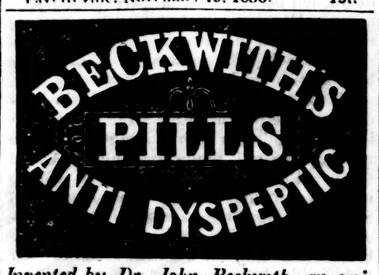
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction. They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.

Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of GOODS, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,

30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27tf

Commission & For... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having estab... in Wilmington for the purpose ... the above business, respectfully ... vices to the public. Goods consigned ... forwarded with the utmost dispatch ... ry particularity observed.—Particular ... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flo... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase ... flatters himself that a knowledge of ... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

WM. O. ...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott, ... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, ... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. ...

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old ... has had the advantage of ... the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, ... common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Dry Goods, Hardware and ...

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copar...

THE firm of G. & L. Huribut... by mutual consent on the 8th ... All persons indebted to said firm are ... make immediate payment to A. M. ... is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD H...
LEVI HU...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old Wh... for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGA...
6 Single Florida Moss Mattress...

J. HUS...

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received L... ministration on the personal ... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Sept... 1836, of Cumberland County Court, ... having claims against the Estate of ... ceased, are hereby requested to pre... the Subscriber within the time pres... or this notice will be plead in bar of ... and all persons indebted to said E... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHO...

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late ... & JOHNSON, are hereby not... subscriber alone is authorized to se... and it is essential that the accounts ... tled without delay.

DANIE...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BE...

For Churches, Manufactories, P... &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ... ders in this country, having ... ments with the Subscriber to receive ... all orders for their Bells of any size, ... which they will warrant of the very ... quality, not surpassed by any Bells ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and P... of superior finish and tones. Orders ... information given by

JAMES ...

N B. They will warrant their Bells ... any fail to give satisfaction, they may ... ed for another. Also Old Bells recast. ...

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill S...

For Wheat, and Cologne ... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent ... the above Mill Stones in this St... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting th... they can be furnished by sending th... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new ... stead.

C. J. ORR...
Brick Building...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL ... TER supply of

DRY GOOD...

GROCERIES, HARD... Crockery, Hats and ...

Which they offer low for Cash or in ... Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic M...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AN...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuab... lar Medicine. Just received by ... E...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molass...

In Store and for Sale by the Sub...

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assor...
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Mol...

THOS. SANDF...

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a ha... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the be... manure. Those that want rich ha... to apply for this Plaster, as now is the ... it advantageously. Call on J. E. P... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris ... ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, ... Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly ...

All of which I will sell low for Cash. ... He intends to keep a large and reg... these articles at all times, and from ha... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and P... can always speak confidently as to the ... the articles.

JOHN E. PATTI...
3 doors South of the M...

February 22, 1837.

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSES*
1 Second hand WAGON, with Sad... Gear. Apply to

C. J. O...

May 3, 1837.

Cheap Pape...

For sale at the Book Store of E. J...